

(online) **Appendix.** Supporting information *for*
“Electoral systems, partisan politics, and income
redistribution: A critical quasi-experiment”

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February 15, 2023

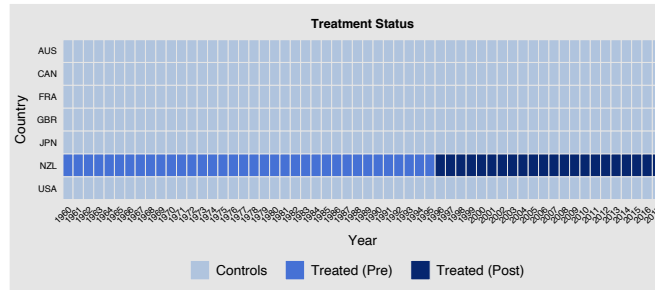
*The corresponding author; pierzgal@gmail.com

Contents

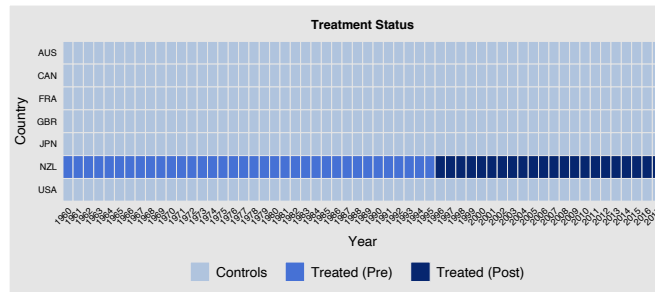
A Detailed modeling results and supplementary analyses	3
A.1 Raw data trend plots and panel data structure	3
A.2 Default R model outputs	8
A.2.1 Model 1. Effective number of parliamentary parties: <i>eff-parleg</i>	8
A.2.2 Model 2. Voter turnout: <i>vturn</i>	9
A.2.3 Model 3. Government composition: cabinet posts of right-wing parties in the percentage of total cabinet posts: <i>gov-right</i>	10
A.2.4 Model 4. Share of seats of the largest party classified as conservative: <i>sconserv</i>	11
A.2.5 Model 5. Relative redistribution: <i>relred</i>	14
A.2.6 Model 6. Welfare generosity index: <i>ueskgen</i>	14
A.2.7 Model 7. Total government spending, including interest government expenditures, as a share of national GDP: <i>govexp</i>	15
A.3 Factor loadings for DM-LF models	17
A.4 Convergence diagnostics for MCMC	20
A.4.1 Trace plots	20
A.4.2 Gelman-Rubin-Brooks convergence diagnostic	24
A.5 Estimation without latent factors	29
B Data and replication materials	30
B.1 Data sources	30
B.2 Control variables	31
B.3 Supplemental material	32

A Detailed modeling results and supplementary analyses

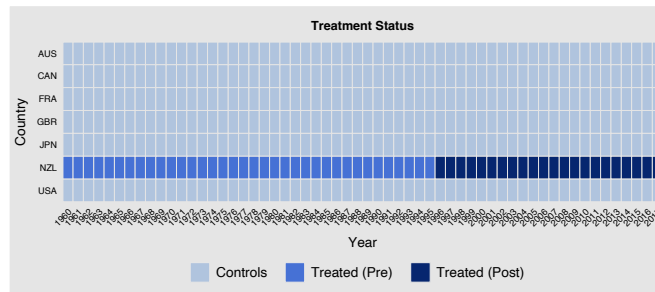
A.1 Raw data trend plots and panel data structure



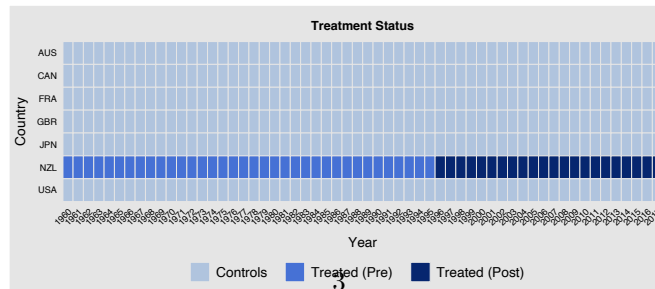
(a)



(b)

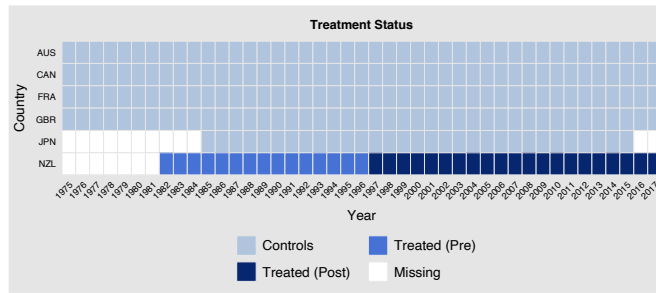


(c)

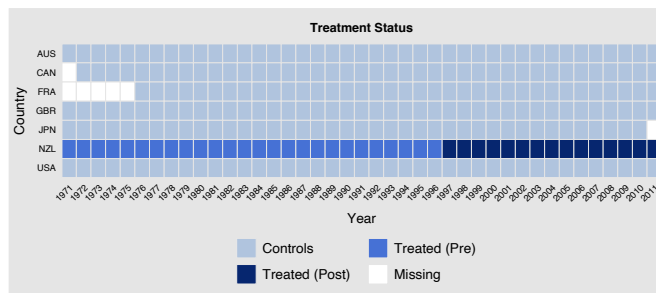


(d)

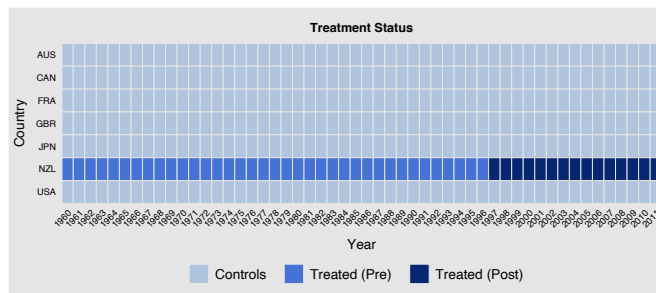
Figure 1: Panel data structure (NZL): (a) `effparleg` (b) `vturn` (c) `logit.govright` (d) `logit.sconserv`



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 2: Panel data structure (NZL): (e) relred (f) ueskgen (g) govexp

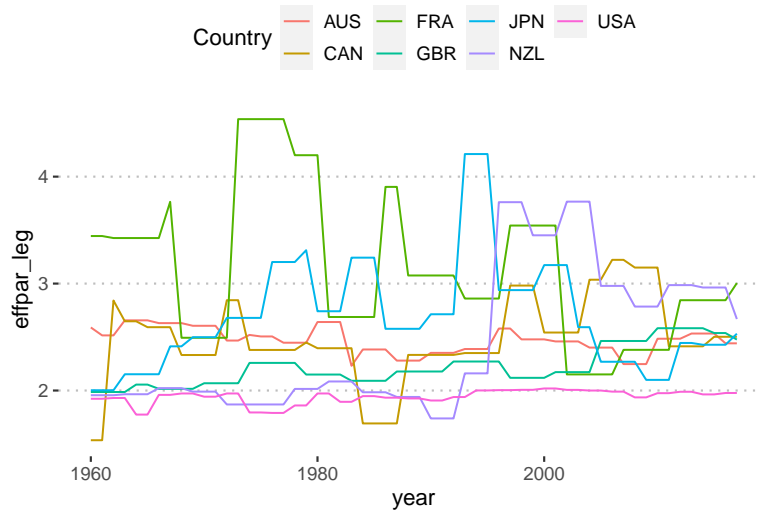


Figure 3: effparleg

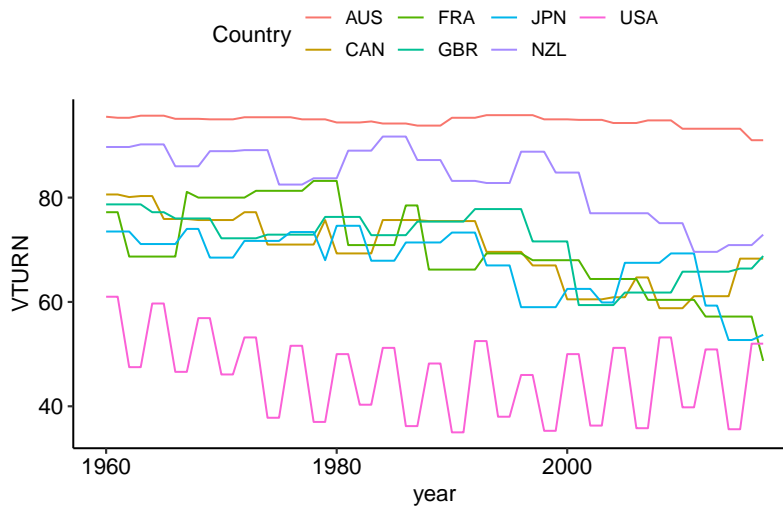


Figure 4: vturn

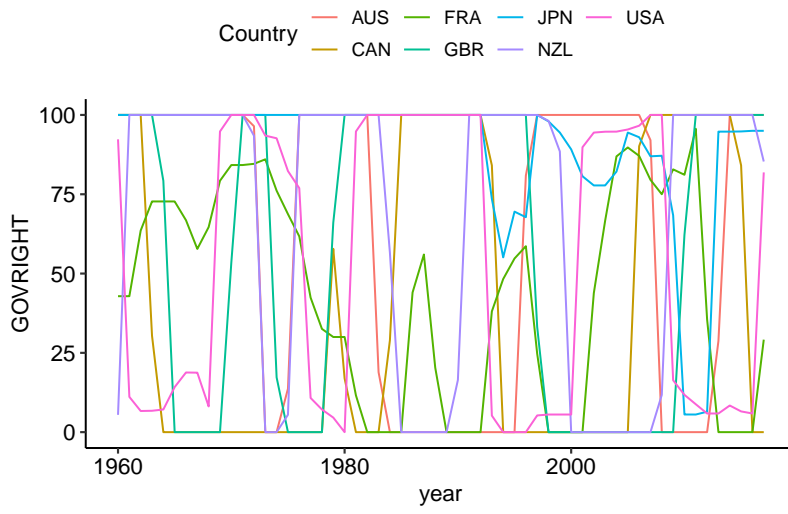


Figure 5: govright

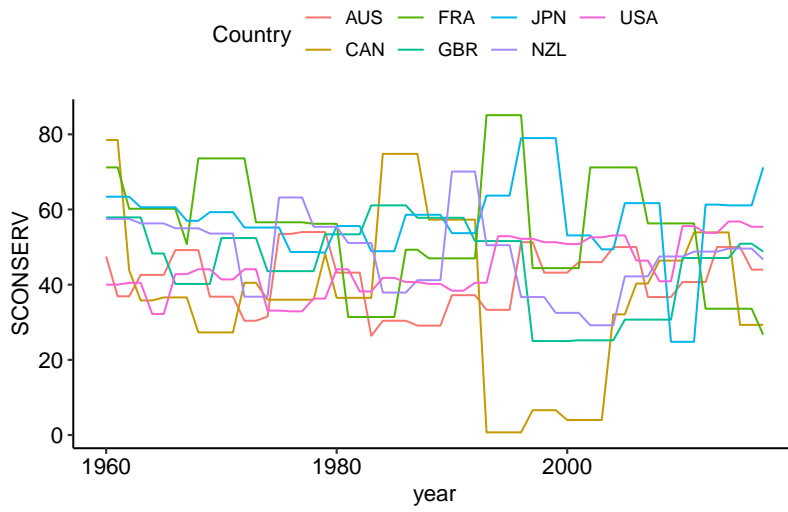


Figure 6: sconserv

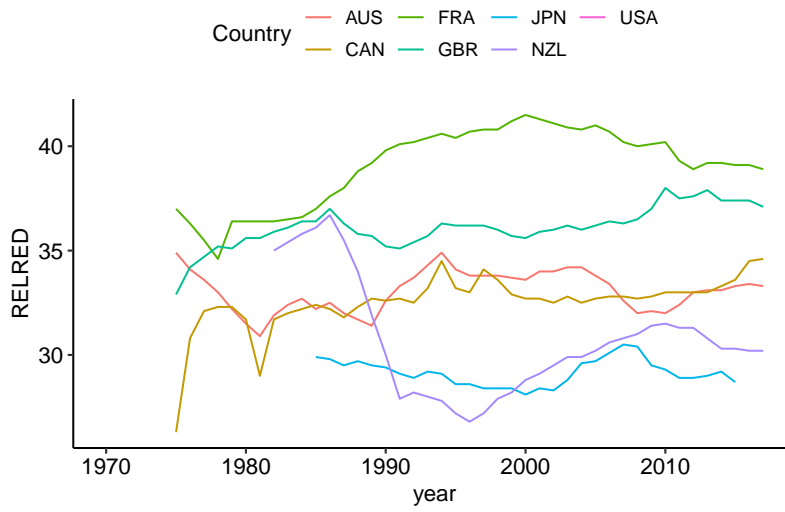


Figure 7: relred

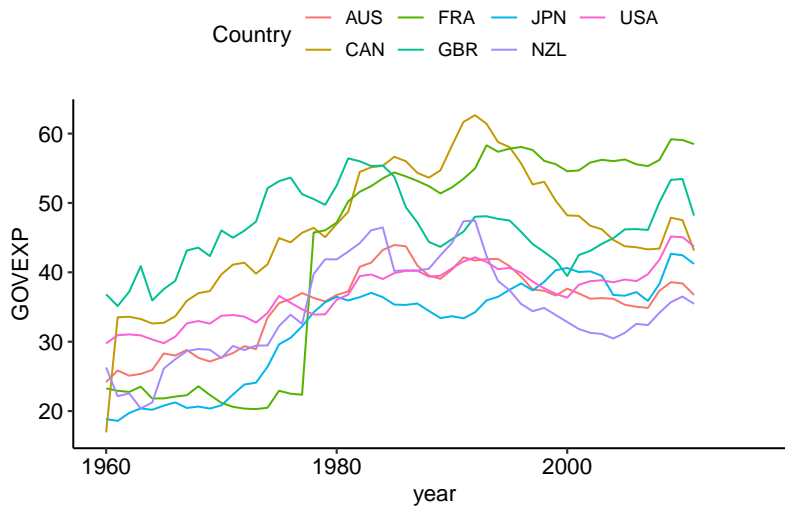


Figure 8: govexp

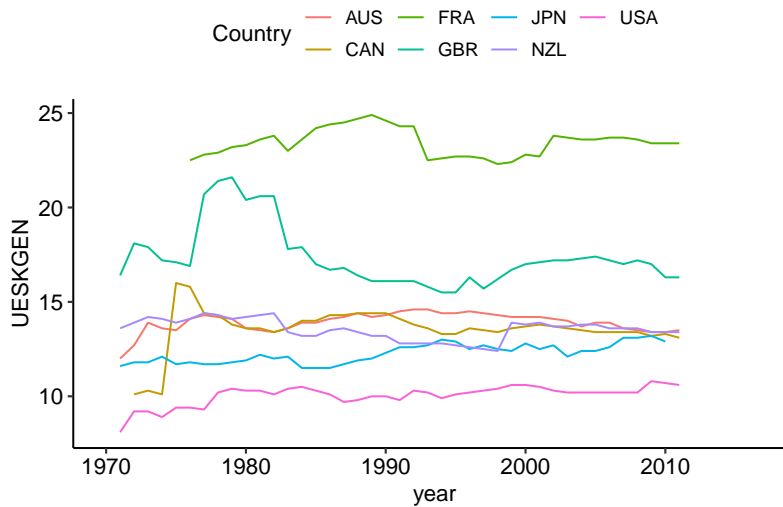


Figure 9: ueskgen

A.2 Default R model outputs

A.2.1 Model 1. Effective number of parliamentary parties: *effparleg*

	R output; <i>effparleg</i> model output			
	observed	estimated_counterfactual	estimated_ATT	time
1				
2	-34	1.96	1.96	-0.001299 -34
3	-33	1.96	1.95	0.007002 -33
4	-32	1.97	1.97	-0.004461 -32
5	-31	1.97	1.95	0.017900 -31
6	-30	1.97	1.94	0.024037 -30
7	-29	2.02	1.96	0.058641 -29
8	-28	2.02	1.94	0.077552 -28
9	-27	2.02	1.99	0.029238 -27
10	-26	1.99	2.02	-0.030485 -26
11	-25	1.99	1.99	-0.001975 -25
12	-24	1.99	1.99	-0.000163 -24
13	-23	1.87	1.99	-0.123216 -23
14	-22	1.87	1.90	-0.028307 -22
15	-21	1.87	1.88	-0.013075 -21
16	-20	1.87	1.86	0.006742 -20
17	-19	1.87	1.95	-0.079094 -19
18	-18	1.87	1.93	-0.060114 -18
19	-17	2.02	2.00	0.016512 -17
20	-16	2.02	2.01	0.003211 -16
21	-15	2.02	1.97	0.048552 -15
22	-14	2.08	2.05	0.031977 -14
23	-13	2.08	2.05	0.036084 -13
24	-12	2.08	2.05	0.035199 -12
25	-11	1.98	2.04	-0.056156 -11
26	-10	1.98	2.03	-0.049624 -10
27	-9	1.98	1.93	0.053270 -9

```

28 -8      1.94      1.94      0.001878  -8
29 -7      1.94      1.95     -0.009297  -7
30 -6      1.94      1.81      0.132265  -6
31 -5      1.74      1.82     -0.077855  -5
32 -4      1.74      1.80     -0.060406  -4
33 -3      1.74      1.82     -0.084570  -3
34 -2      2.16      2.13      0.026016  -2
35 -1      2.16      2.15      0.008582  -1
36  0      2.16      2.10      0.063285   0
37  1      3.76      1.91      1.853316   1
38  2      3.76      1.95      1.809652   2
39  3      3.76      1.94      1.817598   3
40  4      3.45      1.96      1.486603   4
41  5      3.45      2.01      1.444794   5
42  6      3.45      2.01      1.444121   6
43  7      3.77      2.01      1.753707   7
44  8      3.77      1.92      1.849986   8
45  9      3.77      1.92      1.847100   9
46 10      2.98      1.89      1.085001  10
47 11      2.98      1.91      1.066660  11
48 12      2.98      1.91      1.072030  12
49 13      2.78      1.90      0.884668  13
50 14      2.78      1.90      0.888170  14
51 15      2.78      1.94      0.842337  15
52 16      2.99      1.96      1.025808  16
53 17      2.99      2.08      0.908091  17
54 18      2.99      2.12      0.868507  18
55 19      2.96      2.14      0.820089  19
56 20      2.96      2.17      0.794499  20
57 21      2.96      2.18      0.780096  21
58 22      2.67      2.27      0.394004  22
59
60 # Mean result over the treated period: 1.22

```

A.2.2 Model 2. Voter turnout: *vturn*

```

R output; vturn model output
1      observed estimated_counterfactual estimated_ATT time
2 -34      89.7      89.5      0.15715  -34
3 -33      89.7      89.7      0.01068  -33
4 -32      90.2      90.2     -0.00953  -32
5 -31      90.2      90.3     -0.05982  -31
6 -30      90.2      90.2      0.04999  -30
7 -29      86.0      86.3     -0.32601  -29
8 -28      86.0      85.9      0.10697  -28
9 -27      86.0      86.0     -0.00164  -27
10 -26      88.9      88.8      0.07077  -26
11 -25      88.9      88.8      0.07143  -25
12 -24      88.9      88.8      0.06878  -24
13 -23      89.1      89.1      0.03075  -23
14 -22      89.1      89.0      0.10758  -22
15 -21      89.1      88.8      0.26436  -21
16 -20      82.5      82.8     -0.26567  -20
17 -19      82.5      82.8     -0.25412  -19
18 -18      82.5      82.7     -0.23570  -18
19 -17      83.7      83.8     -0.05852  -17
20 -16      83.7      84.0     -0.28214  -16
21 -15      83.7      83.8     -0.05507  -15
22 -14      89.0      88.9      0.14818  -14

```

```

23 -13      89.0      88.8      0.23811 -13
24 -12      89.0      89.0      0.01538 -12
25 -11      91.7      91.7      0.02861 -11
26 -10      91.7      91.6      0.12501 -10
27 -9       91.7      91.4      0.34142 -9
28 -8       87.2      87.3     -0.06246 -8
29 -7       87.2      87.5     -0.26362 -7
30 -6       87.2      87.0      0.19279 -6
31 -5       83.2      83.3     -0.08477 -5
32 -4       83.2      83.3     -0.08484 -4
33 -3       83.2      83.3     -0.10192 -3
34 -2       82.8      82.9     -0.05966 -2
35 -1       82.8      82.8      0.00296 -1
36 0        82.8      82.6      0.17058 0
37 1        88.8      83.0      5.81489 1
38 2        88.8      82.9      5.87432 2
39 3        88.8      82.2      6.62671 3
40 4        84.8      82.5      2.27770 4
41 5        84.8      80.3      4.48069 5
42 6        84.8      82.8      1.98062 6
43 7        77.0      81.7     -4.68531 7
44 8        77.0      82.3     -5.29144 8
45 9        77.0      83.0     -6.04371 9
46 10       77.0      80.8     -3.78501 10
47 11       77.0      81.3     -4.30163 11
48 12       77.0      82.3     -5.30964 12
49 13       75.1      81.0     -5.89873 13
50 14       75.1      80.3     -5.20983 14
51 15       75.1      79.0     -3.85225 15
52 16       69.6      79.7    -10.14626 16
53 17       69.6      83.0    -13.39305 17
54 18       69.6      82.5    -12.93330 18
55 19       70.9      83.1    -12.18334 19
56 20       70.9      85.1    -14.23223 20
57 21       70.9      85.7    -14.77358 21
58 22       72.9      87.1    -14.24029 22
59
60 # Mean result over the treated period: -4.96

```

A.2.3 Model 3. Government composition: cabinet posts of right-wing parties in the percentage of total cabinet posts: *govright*

```

R output; logit.govright model output
1      observed estimated_counterfactual estimated_ATT time
2 -34  19.865          9.99          9.872 -34
3 -33  19.865          9.38         10.481 -33
4 -32  19.865         14.06          5.806 -32
5 -31  19.865         19.63          0.234 -31
6 -30  19.865         21.98         -2.112 -30
7 -29  19.865         21.74         -1.875 -29
8 -28  19.865         23.15         -3.289 -28
9 -27  19.865         23.82         -3.958 -27
10 -26  19.865         22.24         -2.375 -26
11 -25  19.865         18.89          0.978 -25
12 -24  19.865         15.25          4.617 -24
13 -23   2.656          7.24         -4.588 -23
14 -22 -20.042         -7.92        -12.117 -22
15 -21 -20.042         -6.06        -13.985 -21

```

```

16 -20 -2.848 5.66 -8.503 -20
17 -19 19.865 17.05 2.818 -19
18 -18 19.865 19.31 0.558 -18
19 -17 19.865 20.04 -0.171 -17
20 -16 19.865 12.81 7.050 -16
21 -15 19.865 10.76 9.108 -15
22 -14 19.865 13.82 6.045 -14
23 -13 19.865 14.29 5.573 -13
24 -12 19.865 11.36 8.508 -12
25 -11 0.264 -3.42 3.688 -11
26 -10 -20.042 -16.02 -4.026 -10
27 -9 -20.042 -13.00 -7.039 -9
28 -8 -20.042 -14.17 -5.873 -8
29 -7 -20.042 -9.96 -10.085 -7
30 -6 -20.042 -3.40 -16.642 -6
31 -5 -1.626 1.98 -3.608 -5
32 -4 19.865 9.06 10.803 -4
33 -3 19.865 9.70 10.166 -3
34 -2 19.865 14.84 5.025 -2
35 -1 19.865 20.35 -0.482 -1
36 0 19.865 20.06 -0.194 0
37 1 19.865 29.54 -9.675 1
38 2 19.865 35.03 -15.169 2
39 3 3.960 39.24 -35.275 3
40 4 2.040 39.47 -37.428 4
41 5 -20.042 38.61 -58.656 5
42 6 -20.042 38.39 -58.436 6
43 7 -20.042 38.41 -58.453 7
44 8 -20.042 38.70 -58.746 8
45 9 -20.042 38.41 -58.452 9
46 10 -20.042 38.73 -58.776 10
47 11 -20.042 32.62 -52.662 11
48 12 -20.042 21.07 -41.107 12
49 13 -2.016 13.66 -15.672 13
50 14 19.865 18.06 1.806 14
51 15 19.865 14.54 5.322 15
52 16 19.865 11.53 8.339 16
53 17 19.865 16.47 3.393 17
54 18 19.865 25.69 -5.825 18
55 19 19.865 34.48 -14.615 19
56 20 19.865 41.86 -21.992 20
57 21 19.865 49.14 -29.277 21
58 22 1.760 50.75 -48.987 22
59
60 # Mean result over the treated period: -30

```

A.2.4 Model 4. Share of seats of the largest party classified as conservative: *sconserv*

```

R output; sconserv model output
1
2 ### sconserv ###
3
4 observed estimated_counterfactual estimated_ATT time
5 -34 57.5 52.2 5.303 -34
6 -33 57.5 55.3 2.195 -33
7 -32 56.3 54.6 1.692 -32
8 -31 56.3 54.5 1.797 -31

```

9	-30	56.3	52.8	3.475	-30
10	-29	55.0	51.7	3.269	-29
11	-28	55.0	59.8	-4.791	-28
12	-27	55.0	58.7	-3.688	-27
13	-26	53.6	51.3	2.305	-26
14	-25	53.6	53.2	0.441	-25
15	-24	53.6	52.5	1.137	-24
16	-23	36.8	48.0	-11.206	-23
17	-22	36.8	46.4	-9.608	-22
18	-21	36.8	47.2	-10.419	-21
19	-20	63.2	57.3	5.883	-20
20	-19	63.2	55.3	7.858	-19
21	-18	63.2	58.0	5.182	-18
22	-17	55.4	53.4	2.044	-17
23	-16	55.4	51.0	4.411	-16
24	-15	55.4	50.6	4.807	-15
25	-14	51.1	48.5	2.641	-14
26	-13	51.1	50.7	0.411	-13
27	-12	51.1	48.0	3.060	-12
28	-11	37.9	43.0	-5.136	-11
29	-10	37.9	44.6	-6.738	-10
30	-9	37.9	45.9	-8.035	-9
31	-8	41.2	42.4	-1.170	-8
32	-7	41.2	43.7	-2.522	-7
33	-6	41.2	54.3	-13.149	-6
34	-5	70.1	59.7	10.375	-5
35	-4	70.1	61.9	8.191	-4
36	-3	70.1	59.9	10.229	-3
37	-2	50.5	54.1	-3.591	-2
38	-1	50.5	52.9	-2.380	-1
39	0	50.5	54.9	-4.364	0
40	1	36.7	55.9	-19.237	1
41	2	36.7	58.0	-21.348	2
42	3	36.7	59.2	-22.534	3
43	4	32.5	56.2	-23.701	4
44	5	32.5	58.6	-26.119	5
45	6	32.5	60.0	-27.509	6
46	7	29.2	56.7	-27.456	7
47	8	29.2	57.1	-27.890	8
48	9	29.2	55.6	-26.382	9
49	10	42.2	55.6	-13.433	10
50	11	42.2	54.7	-12.530	11
51	12	42.2	53.8	-11.646	12
52	13	47.5	56.7	-9.216	13
53	14	47.5	58.9	-11.427	14
54	15	47.5	57.9	-10.382	15
55	16	48.8	57.3	-8.476	16
56	17	48.8	54.6	-5.755	17
57	18	48.8	55.3	-6.453	18
58	19	49.6	54.0	-4.429	19
59	20	49.6	54.4	-4.762	20
60	21	49.6	53.6	-4.000	21
61	22	46.7	52.4	-5.702	22
62					
63	# Mean result over the treated period: -15				
64					
65					
66	### log(sconserv/(1-sconserv)) ###				
67					

	observed	estimated_counterfactual	estimated_ATT	time
68				
69	-34	1.353	1.157	0.1960771 -34
70	-33	1.353	1.263	0.0898046 -33
71	-32	1.288	1.288	0.0000171 -32
72	-31	1.288	1.234	0.0538928 -31
73	-30	1.288	1.214	0.0740200 -30
74	-29	1.222	1.152	0.0699027 -29
75	-28	1.222	1.395	-0.1723862 -28
76	-27	1.222	1.313	-0.0908579 -27
77	-26	1.155	1.049	0.1059796 -26
78	-25	1.155	1.096	0.0587259 -25
79	-24	1.155	1.099	0.0557295 -24
80	-23	0.582	0.810	-0.2279336 -23
81	-22	0.582	0.797	-0.2146605 -22
82	-21	0.582	0.764	-0.1813783 -21
83	-20	1.717	1.562	0.1552304 -20
84	-19	1.717	1.607	0.1107228 -19
85	-18	1.717	1.652	0.0651867 -18
86	-17	1.242	1.327	-0.0849264 -17
87	-16	1.242	1.290	-0.0479950 -16
88	-15	1.242	1.144	0.0985959 -15
89	-14	1.045	0.996	0.0494035 -14
90	-13	1.045	1.037	0.0082024 -13
91	-12	1.045	1.096	-0.0505717 -12
92	-11	0.610	0.782	-0.1712308 -11
93	-10	0.610	0.776	-0.1653422 -10
94	-9	0.610	0.651	-0.0403838 -9
95	-8	0.701	0.579	0.1212912 -8
96	-7	0.701	0.605	0.0952458 -7
97	-6	0.701	1.159	-0.4579300 -6
98	-5	2.344	2.122	0.2228254 -5
99	-4	2.344	2.178	0.1664157 -4
100	-3	2.344	2.132	0.2120556 -3
101	-2	1.020	1.064	-0.0436100 -2
102	-1	1.020	1.044	-0.0237314 -1
103	0	1.020	1.069	-0.0484390 0
104	1	0.580	-0.571	1.1503007 1
105	2	0.580	0.272	0.3078691 2
106	3	0.580	0.300	0.2799198 3
107	4	0.481	0.157	0.3243416 4
108	5	0.481	2.405	-1.9234435 5
109	6	0.481	2.494	-2.0123163 6
110	7	0.412	2.303	-1.8900876 7
111	8	0.412	2.390	-1.9773560 8
112	9	0.412	2.356	-1.9436118 9
113	10	0.730	1.829	-1.0988712 10
114	11	0.730	1.748	-1.0177313 11
115	12	0.730	1.693	-0.9627548 12
116	13	0.905	1.788	-0.8834007 13
117	14	0.905	2.967	-2.0626759 14
118	15	0.905	2.865	-1.9605526 15
119	16	0.953	2.883	-1.9301821 16
120	17	0.953	1.733	-0.7797504 17
121	18	0.953	1.736	-0.7824517 18
122	19	0.984	1.677	-0.6923747 19
123	20	0.984	1.649	-0.6650146 20
124	21	0.984	1.569	-0.5844016 21
125	22	0.876	0.701	0.1748842 22
126				

```
127 # Mean result over the treated period: -0.951
```

A.2.5 Model 5. Relative redistribution: *relred*

```
----- R output; relred model output -----
1 observed estimated_counterfactual estimated_ATT time
2 -14 35.0 35.2 -0.22318 -14
3 -13 35.4 35.4 0.04066 -13
4 -12 35.8 35.6 0.18435 -12
5 -11 36.1 36.1 0.02302 -11
6 -10 36.7 36.4 0.27139 -10
7 -9 35.5 35.5 -0.02646 -9
8 -8 34.0 33.9 0.05460 -8
9 -7 31.9 32.0 -0.13275 -7
10 -6 30.0 30.0 -0.00597 -6
11 -5 27.9 28.1 -0.22668 -5
12 -4 28.2 28.3 -0.07804 -4
13 -3 28.0 28.0 -0.04110 -3
14 -2 27.8 27.6 0.15757 -2
15 -1 27.2 27.2 0.02815 -1
16 0 26.8 26.8 -0.03981 0
17 1 27.2 25.4 1.82623 1
18 2 27.9 24.9 3.01778 2
19 3 28.2 24.0 4.15243 3
20 4 28.8 25.6 3.21920 4
21 5 29.1 25.5 3.63994 5
22 6 29.5 25.3 4.23886 6
23 7 29.9 25.0 4.90445 7
24 8 29.9 25.7 4.18695 8
25 9 30.2 26.4 3.79583 9
26 10 30.6 27.3 3.31941 10
27 11 30.8 27.7 3.13475 11
28 12 31.0 27.8 3.23226 12
29 13 31.4 27.0 4.35075 13
30 14 31.5 27.3 4.22638 14
31 15 31.3 26.6 4.66494 15
32 16 31.3 26.1 5.22121 16
33 17 30.8 26.6 4.23699 17
34 18 30.3 25.7 4.61653 18
35 19 30.3 25.2 5.10503 19
36 20 30.2 25.2 5.03205 20
37 21 30.2 25.0 5.21717 21
38
39 # Mean result over the treated period: 4.06
```

A.2.6 Model 6. Welfare generosity index: *ueskgen*

```
----- R output; ueskgen model output -----
1 observed estimated_counterfactual estimated_ATT time
2 -25 13.6 13.7 -0.062258 -25
3 -24 13.9 14.0 -0.075123 -24
4 -23 14.2 14.1 0.081779 -23
5 -22 14.1 14.0 0.115501 -22
6 -21 13.9 13.9 -0.007881 -21
7 -20 14.1 14.0 0.069959 -20
8 -19 14.4 14.3 0.098007 -19
9 -18 14.3 14.3 0.013028 -18
10 -17 14.1 14.3 -0.197440 -17
```

```

11 -16      14.2      14.1      0.055724 -16
12 -15      14.3      14.2      0.106208 -15
13 -14      14.4      14.2      0.189947 -14
14 -13      13.4      13.6     -0.153176 -13
15 -12      13.2      13.4     -0.217232 -12
16 -11      13.2      13.5     -0.345643 -11
17 -10      13.5      13.4      0.090925 -10
18 -9       13.6      13.5      0.085620 -9
19 -8       13.4      13.1      0.260498 -8
20 -7       13.2      13.2     -0.002329 -7
21 -6       13.2      13.2     -0.043423 -6
22 -5       12.8      12.9     -0.118019 -5
23 -4       12.8      12.9     -0.088125 -4
24 -3       12.8      12.8     -0.000943 -3
25 -2       12.8      12.7      0.106907 -2
26 -1       12.7      12.7     -0.009170 -1
27 0        12.6      12.5      0.050419 0
28 1        12.5      12.5      0.012715 1
29 2        12.4      12.5     -0.101773 2
30 3        13.9      12.7      1.242154 3
31 4        13.8      12.6      1.157762 4
32 5        13.9      12.7      1.237497 5
33 6        13.7      12.7      0.979496 6
34 7        13.7      12.6      1.092493 7
35 8        13.8      12.7      1.064903 8
36 9        13.8      12.6      1.180173 9
37 10       13.6      12.5      1.138192 10
38 11       13.6      12.4      1.244445 11
39 12       13.6      12.4      1.200302 12
40 13       13.4      12.4      1.006634 13
41 14       13.4      12.3      1.118870 14
42 15       13.4      12.3      1.117851 15
43
44 # Mean result over the treated period: 0.979

```

A.2.7 Model 7. Total government spending, including interest government expenditures, as a share of national GDP: *govexp*

```

R output; govexp model output
1 observed estimated_counterfactual estimated_ATT time
2 -26      27.6      28.1      -0.4122 -26
3 -25      29.4      29.2      0.2184 -25
4 -24      28.8      29.0     -0.1987 -24
5 -23      29.4      29.8     -0.4055 -23
6 -22      29.5      29.6     -0.1093 -22
7 -21      32.3      32.5     -0.2520 -21
8 -20      33.9      33.4      0.4464 -20
9 -19      32.6      32.5      0.0296 -19
10 -18      39.7      39.9     -0.1483 -18
11 -17      41.9      41.0      0.9109 -17
12 -16      41.9      41.3      0.6105 -16
13 -15      43.0      42.9      0.0441 -15
14 -14      44.2      43.9      0.2688 -14
15 -13      46.1      46.0      0.0744 -13
16 -12      46.5      45.9      0.5279 -12
17 -11      40.2      40.8     -0.5937 -11
18 -10      40.3      41.0     -0.6791 -10
19 -9       40.3      40.4     -0.1717 -9

```

20	-8	40.5	41.3	-0.8313	-8
21	-7	42.5	43.2	-0.7645	-7
22	-6	44.2	44.2	0.0731	-6
23	-5	47.4	46.6	0.7942	-5
24	-4	47.5	46.3	1.1397	-4
25	-3	42.3	42.2	0.1563	-3
26	-2	38.8	38.7	0.0672	-2
27	-1	37.4	37.7	-0.2594	-1
28	0	35.4	36.0	-0.5747	0
29	1	34.4	38.8	-4.3732	1
30	2	34.9	37.6	-2.7166	2
31	3	33.8	35.9	-2.1005	3
32	4	32.8	34.9	-2.0753	4
33	5	31.8	38.0	-6.1833	5
34	6	31.3	37.3	-6.0249	6
35	7	31.1	38.8	-7.6473	7
36	8	30.5	39.2	-8.6996	8
37	9	31.3	41.1	-9.7891	9
38	10	32.6	40.8	-8.2367	10
39	11	32.4	41.7	-9.2848	11
40	12	34.2	42.9	-8.7609	12
41	13	35.7	43.0	-7.2940	13
42	14	36.5	45.6	-9.0899	14
43	15	35.5	43.8	-8.3240	15
44					
45					

Mean result over the treated period: -6.71

A.3 Factor loadings for DM-LF models

The figures below show the posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loading. If the posterior distribution is bimodal, we have evidence that there is variation among factor loadings; it suggests that the factor should be included to control for unobserved heterogeneity.

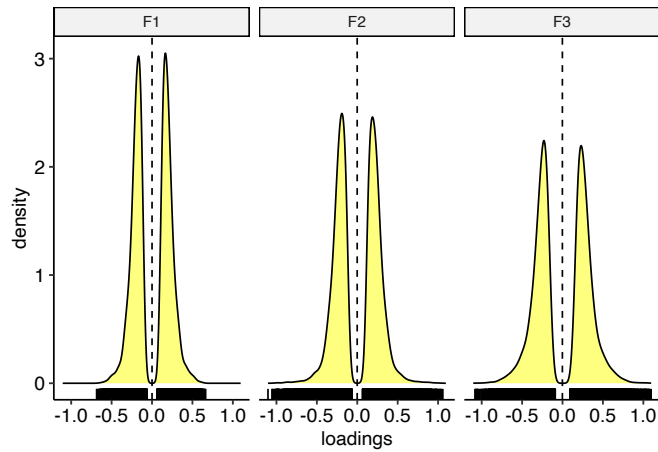


Figure 10: effparleg: The posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loadings.

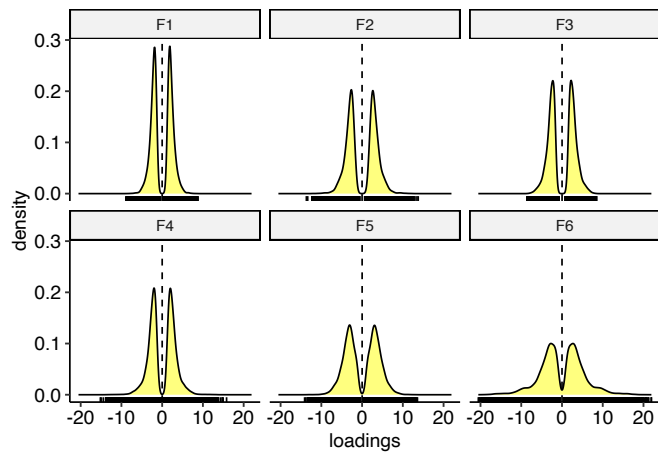


Figure 11: vturn: The posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loadings.

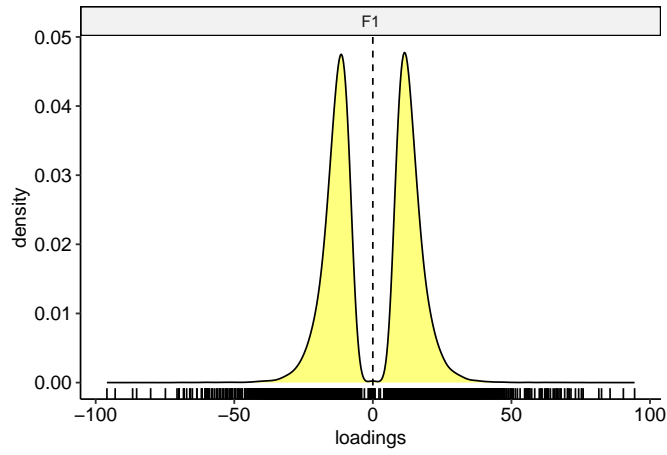


Figure 12: logit.govright: The posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loadings.

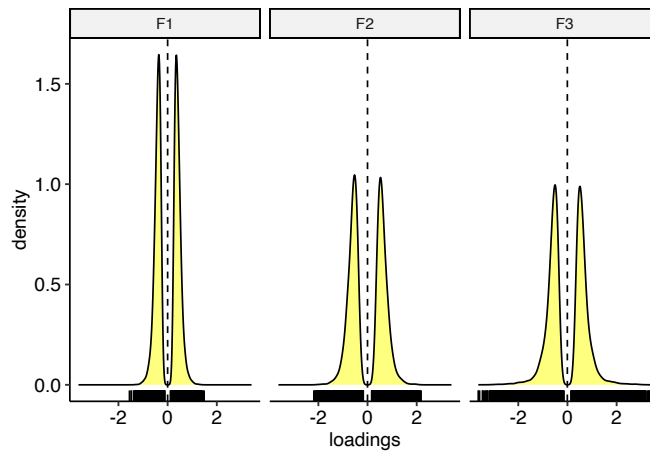


Figure 13: logit.sconserv: The posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loadings.

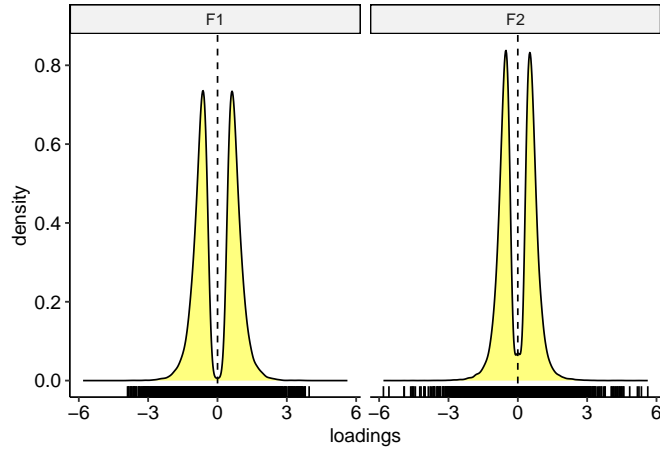


Figure 14: relred: The posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loadings.

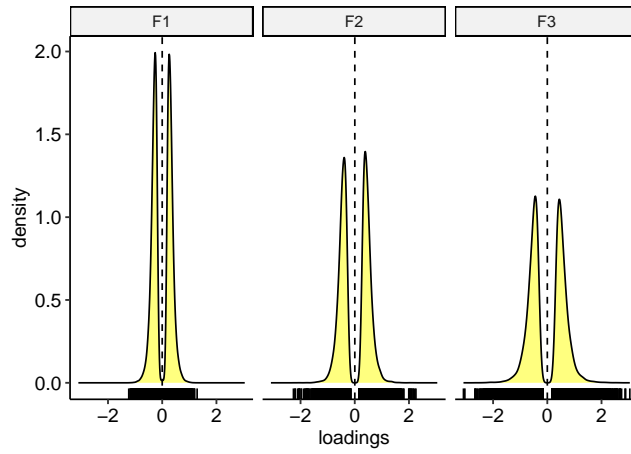


Figure 15: ueskgen: The posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loadings.

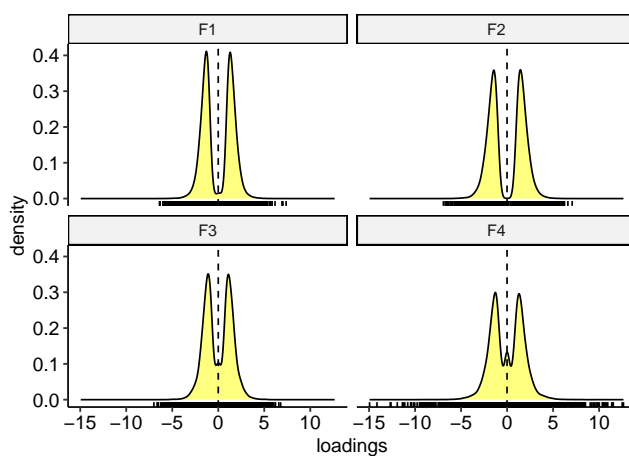


Figure 16: govexp: The posterior distribution of the square root of prior variance for factor loadings.

A.4 Convergence diagnostics for MCMC

A.4.1 Trace plots

The figures show the trace plot corresponding to the Markov Chain of the ATT (averaged over time; in the post-treatment period).

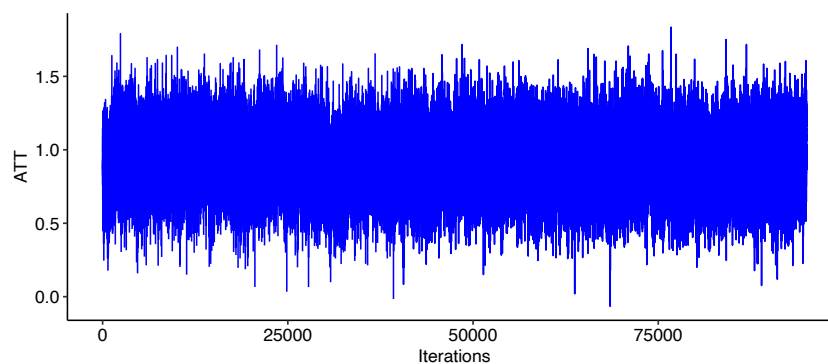


Figure 17: effparleg: The trace-plots corresponding to the Markov Chains of the treatment effect estimates. The first 5000 (of 300000) iterations (the burn-in period) are dropped.

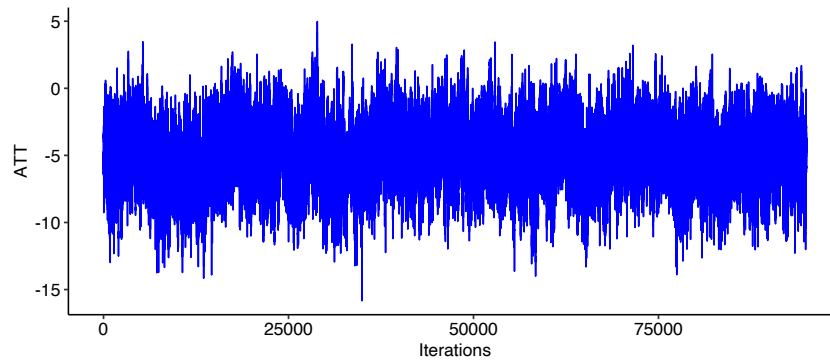


Figure 18: vturn: The trace-plots corresponding to the Markov Chains of the treatment effect estimates. The first 5000 (of 300000) iterations (the burn-in period) are dropped.

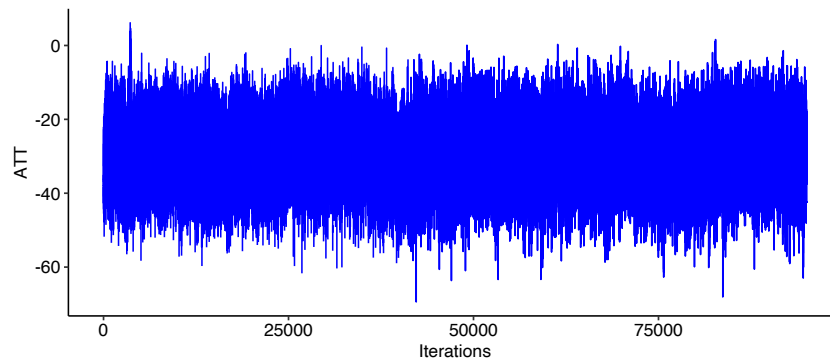


Figure 19: logit.govright: The trace-plots corresponding to the Markov Chains of the treatment effect estimates. The first 5000 (of 100000) iterations (the burn-in period) are dropped.

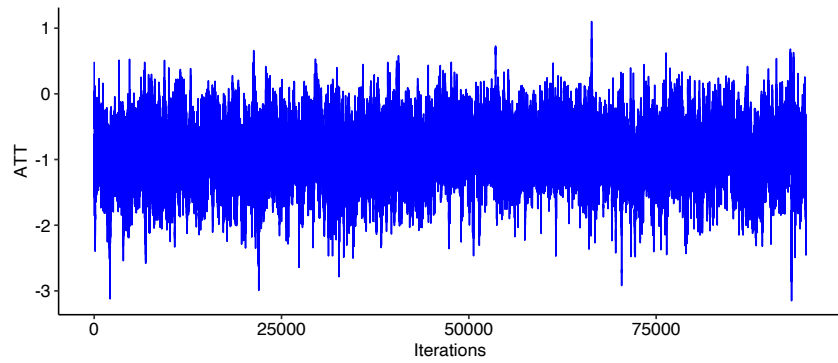


Figure 20: logit.sconserv: The trace-plots corresponding to the Markov Chains of the treatment effect estimates. The first 5000 (of 100000) iterations (the burn-in period) are dropped.

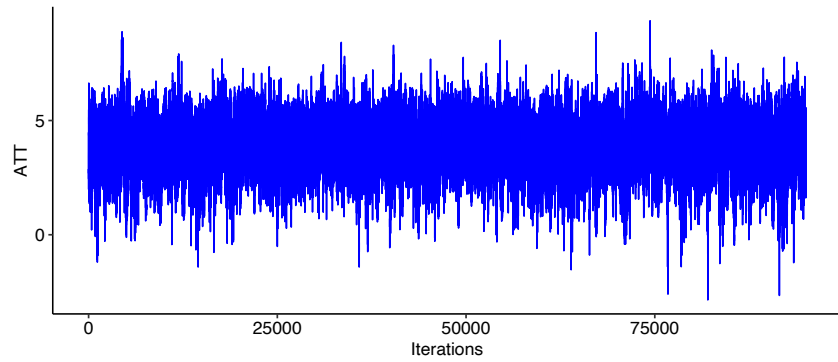


Figure 21: relred: The trace-plots corresponding to the Markov Chains of the treatment effect estimates. The first 5000 (of 100000) iterations (the burn-in period) are dropped.

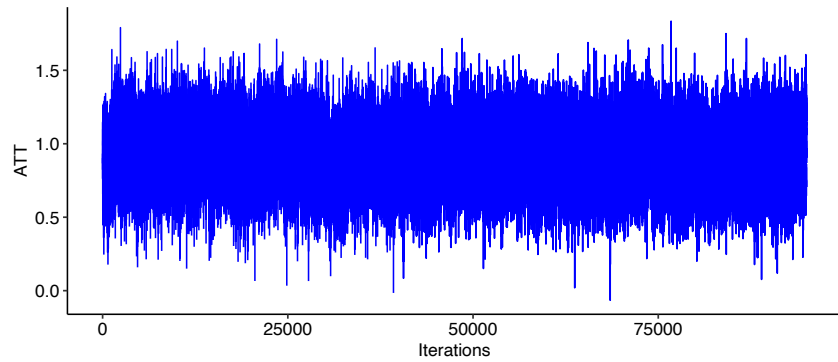


Figure 22: ueskgen: The trace-plots corresponding to the Markov Chains of the treatment effect estimates. The first 5000 (of 100000) iterations (the burn-in period) are dropped.

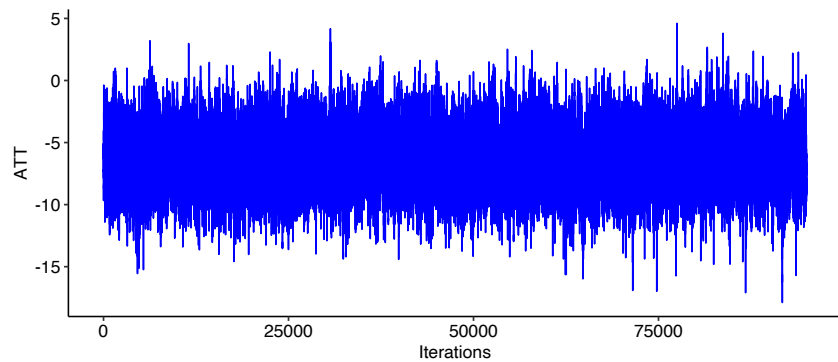


Figure 23: govexp: The trace-plots corresponding to the Markov Chains of the treatment effect estimates. The first 5000 (of 100000) iterations (the burn-in period) are dropped.

A.4.2 Gelman-Rubin-Brooks convergence diagnostic

In this section, we provide additional checks of convergence; specifically, we employ the Gelman–Rubin diagnostic test (the “potential scale reduction factor” a.k.a. PSRF) to evaluate MCMC convergence by analyzing the difference between multiple Markov chains. Approximate convergence is diagnosed when the upper limit is close to 1; the recommended score is to achieve $PSRF < 1.1$. See Gelman and Rubin (1992) and Brooks and Gelman (1997) for a detailed description of the method.

[**effparleg**] The PSRF (for five parallel chains with random seeds = 0, 10, 50, 1234, 5678):

- Point estimate: 1.03
- Upper C.I. limit: 1.07

This plot shows the evolution of Gelman and Rubin’s shrink factor [Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plot] as the number of iterations increases.

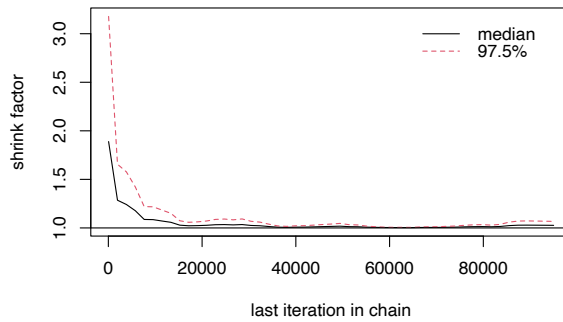


Figure 24: effparleg: Gelman and Rubin’s shrink factor

[**vturn**] The PSRF (for five parallel chains with random seeds = 0, 10, 50, 1234, 5678):

- Point estimate: 1.02
- Upper C.I. limit: 1.04

This plot shows the evolution of Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor [Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plot] as the number of iterations increases.

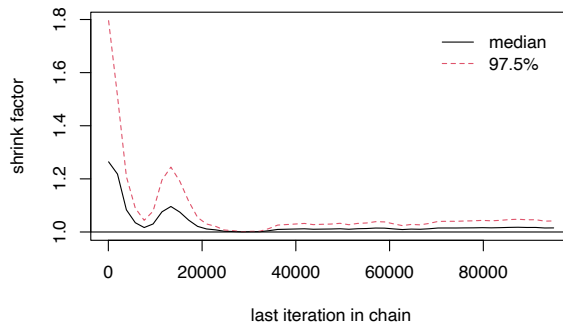


Figure 25: vturn: Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor

[logit.govright] The PSRF (for five parallel chains with random seeds = 0, 10, 50, 1234, 5678):

- Point estimate: 1
- Upper C.I. limit: 1

This plot shows the evolution of Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor [Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plot] as the number of iterations increases.

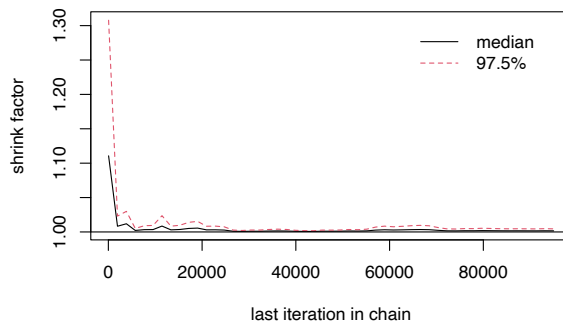


Figure 26: logit.govright: Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor

[**logit.sconserv**] The PSRF (for five parallel chains with random seeds = 0, 10, 50, 1234, 5678):

- Point estimate: 1.02
- Upper C.I. limit: 1.03

This plot shows the evolution of Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor [Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plot] as the number of iterations increases.

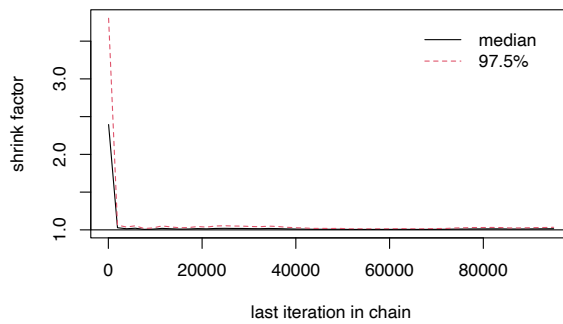


Figure 27: logit.sconserv: Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor

[**relred**] The PSRF (for five parallel chains with random seeds = 0, 10, 50, 1234, 5678):

- Point estimate: 1.01
- Upper C.I. limit: 1.03

This plot shows the evolution of Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor [Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plot] as the number of iterations increases.

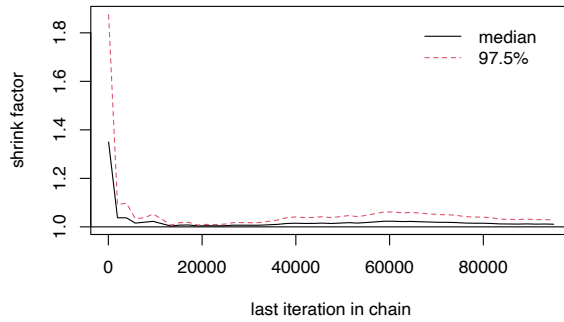


Figure 28: relred: Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor

[ueskgen] The PSRF (for five parallel chains with random seeds = 0, 10, 50, 1234, 5678):

- Point estimate: 1
- Upper C.I. limit: 1

This plot shows the evolution of Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor [Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plot] as the number of iterations increases.

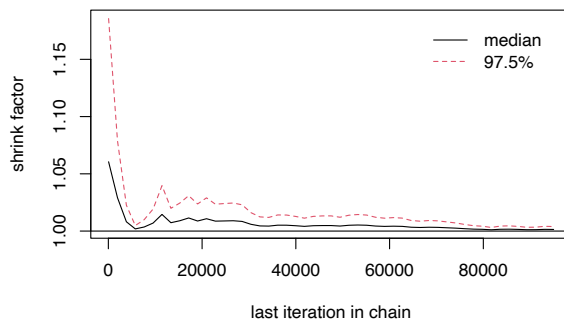


Figure 29: ueskgen: Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor

[govexp] The PSRF (for five parallel chains with random seeds = 0, 10, 50, 1234, 5678):

- Point estimate: 1
- Upper C.I. limit: 1

This plot shows the evolution of Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor [Gelman-Rubin-Brooks plot] as the number of iterations increases.

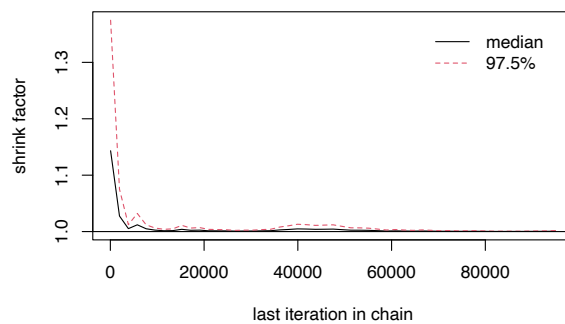


Figure 30: govexp: Gelman and Rubin's shrink factor

A.5 Estimation without latent factors

If we assume no factors, the estimates are overall closer to what we would obtain from the difference-in-differences method.

The models visualized below (Figure A.22) have been estimated without latent factors and, in addition, with the shrinkage disabled.

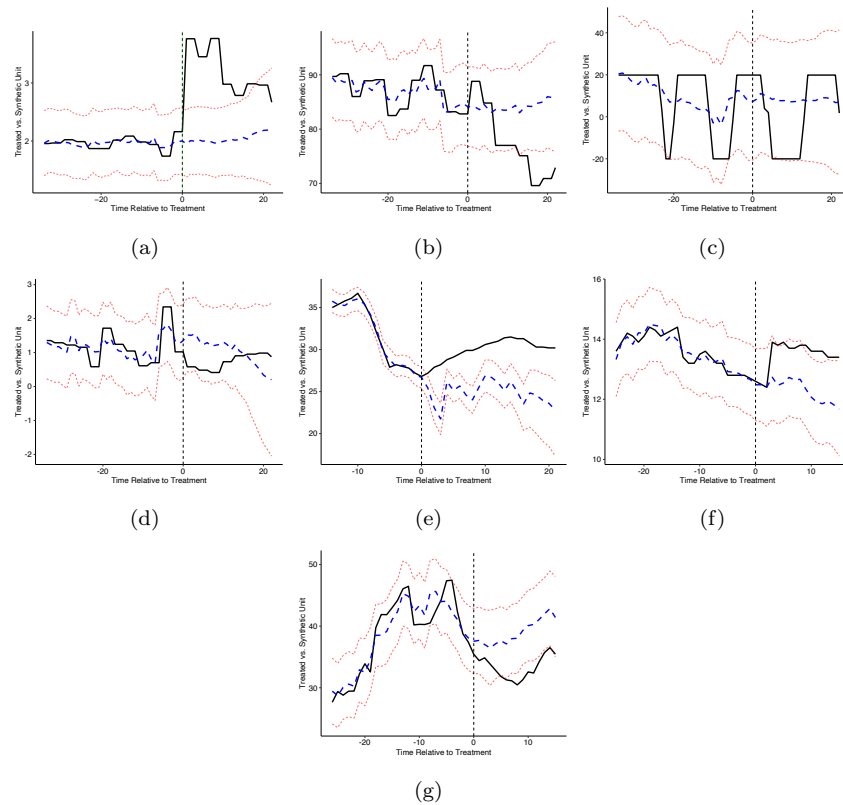


Figure 31: Estimation without latent factors and with no shrinkage: (a) effpar-leg (b) vturn (c) **logit.govright** (d) **logit.sconserv** (e) relred (f) ueskgen (g) govexp

B Data and replication materials

B.1 Data sources

The data employed in our study has been retrieved from:

- CPDS Comparative Political Data Set (CPDS), <https://www.cpds-data.org/>
- CWED The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset (CWED), <http://cwed2.org/>
- DES The Democratic Electoral Systems (DES) dataset, <http://mattgolder.com/elections>
- DUV Replication data for: Rehabilitating Duverger’s Theory: Testing the Mechanical and Strategic Modifying Effects of Electoral Laws, <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/HGXPHP>
- IDEA International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout/compulsory-voting>
- INEQ The Standardized World Income Inequality Database, Versions 8-9, <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/LM40WF>
- OECD OECD.Stat, <https://stats.oecd.org/>
- OWD Our World in Data. Total government spending, including interest government expenditures, as a share of national GDP. IMF Fiscal Affairs Departmental Data, based on Mauro et al. (2015): <https://ourworldindata.org/government-spending>
- SWIID The Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID), <https://fsolt.org/swiid/>
- VP Replication Data for Constitutional Rigidity Matters: A Veto Players Approach, <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/VSESCP>
- WB World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/>
- WID The World Inequality Database: <https://wid.world/data/>

B.2 Control variables

A list of all covariates used in the analysis:

- OECD "yngpop" – The youth population is defined as those people aged less than 15;
- OECD "popul" – Population is defined as all nationals present in, or temporarily absent from a country, and aliens permanently settled in a country.
- CPDS "elderly" – Population over 65, as a percentage of population;
- CPDS "rnetu" – $rnetu = \frac{netu_ipol}{ttl_labf}$, where *netu_ipol* stands for the net union membership (gross minus independent workers, students, unemployed or retired members), in thousands; and *ttl_lab* stands for the total labour force, in thousands.
- CPDS "interest" – Long-term interest rate on government bonds.
- CPDS "realgdpgr" – Growth of real GDP, percent change from previous year.
- CPDS "pres" – Executive-legislative relations according to Lijphart (2012: 108ff.). Coded: 0 = parliamentary system; 1 = semi-presidential dominated by parliament; 2 = hybrid system; 3 = semi-presidential dominated by president; 4 = presidential system;
- CPDS "fed" – Federalism. Coded: 0 = no; 1 = weak; 2 = strong;
- CPDS "bic" – Index of bicameralism according to Lijphart (2012). Coded 1 = unicameralism; 2 = weak bicameralism (asymmetrical and congruent chambers); 3 = medium strength bicameralism (asymmetrical and incongruent or symmetrical and congruent); 4 = strong bicameralism (symmetrical and incongruent);
- DUV "eneg" – the effective number of ethnic groups;
- IDEA "com_voting" – compulsory voting (binary variable);
- VP "vp_rigidity" – veto player rigidity (for details, see Replication Data for: "Constitutional Rigidity Matters: A Veto Players Approach");
- WB "inflation_cpi" – Inflation, consumer prices (annual %);
- WID "topone" – Income inequality (Top 1% income share).

B.3 Supplemental material

Replication materials and R code can be found at Górecki, Maciej A. and Michał Pierzgalski, 2023, "Replication Data for: Electoral Systems, Partisan Politics, and Income Redistribution: A Critical Quasi-Experiment", <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/YWBT2M>, Harvard Dataverse.